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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/031,184 | 01/16/2002 | Edward E Beeles | HISHE-56781 | 2542 |

7590

12/06/2005

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EXAMINER

SAETHER, FLEMMING

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3677

DATE MAILED: 12/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/031,184 | BEELES ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Flemming Saether | 3677 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-14,16-25 and 27-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-14,16-25 and 27-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 27-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claims 27-35 it is unclear in which state applicant intends to claim the structure. It is unclear if applicant intends to claim the elements prior to assembly or after the elements have been assembled. The elements cannot be claimed in both conditions because the elements change in structure once assembled and thus both conditions cannot coexist. The examiner assumes a pre-assembled condition because the collar is only adapted to be swaged (line 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1, 3-4, 7-10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20-23, 27, 28 and 31-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Briles (US 3,550,498). Initially, it should be noted that although Briles shows a nut, it is disclosed "the invention may be embodied in a swage-collar type of nut in the same manner as in the threaded type of nut" (column 9, line 44-45). In that regard, Briles discloses a swage fastener system comprising a pin (54) and a collar (12, 14). The pin includes a threaded (60) and non-threaded portion (56, 58). The collar includes an outwardly flared end portion (20) and a main central bore (at 24) with a shoulder having a larger diameter receiving a sealing insert (16). The sealing insert is deformable so that upon installation it interfaces with the

unthreaded and threaded portion of the pin and a workpiece to form a seal (see Fig. 4).

The nut is made of a metal and since it discloses a "swage" collar, by definition it would be deformable. Briles disclose the sealing insert to be made of tetrafluoroethylene (TEFLON, column 7 line 69). In Briles, the "collar" is read to be inclusive of the member (14) and as such the sealing insert is "tightly sealed" entirely within the collar in the installed condition (see Fig. 4) in engagement with the fastener and a base portion (32) contacts the workpiece. The collar is read as being "unitary" because once installed, the member (14) would form a unitary structure. Alternatively, the member (14) is disclosed, as not being required thus the collar being "unitary" in that it would be formed as a single piece. The "unitary" collar has a base with flat even surface (at 32) to contact a workpiece and in the alternatively, without the collar, a flat even surface is disclosed as the surface between any two of the channels 52.

In Briles, there is further disclosed a shoulder (26) defining a well capable of receiving the entire sealing insert. Alternatively, the well as claimed is read as being inclusive the radial channels (52) since the claims are not specific as to the shape of the well

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 27, 28, 31, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Briles on view of Armour (US 3,066,568). As described above, Briles discloses a swage collar and associated pin but, is not specific on the swaging process. Even though swaging processes are well known as discussed in the "Background of the

Invention", Armour is used to show the process therein a collar (20) having an internal diameter larger than a pin is positioned on the pin then plastically deformed inwardly to engage the shaft of the pin (Fig 2) by swaging tool (24). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to swage the collar onto the pin in Briles by a process as disclosed in Armour for its recognized efficiency.

Claims 5, 6, 18, 19, 39 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Briles or Briles in view of Armour as applied to claims 1, 4, 13, 17, 27 and 28 above, and further in view of Rath (US 4,768,910). Briles, alone or in view of Armour, does not disclose the collar made of aluminum or titanium. Rath disclose a swage collar and teaches it could be made of aluminum or titanium (column 2, line 61-64). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to make the collar of Briles out of aluminum or titanium as disclosed in Rath in order to make the collar lighter and stronger restively. Lighter and stronger collars would be desirable in applications such as aerospace.

Claims 11, 12, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Briles as applied to claims 1, 2, 13 and 15 above, and further in view of Breed (US 3,399,589). Briles does not disclose the sealing insert secured to the Collar by complementary rounded flange and groove. Breed discloses a sealing insert secured to nut member by a complementary rounded groove and flange (72). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the

art to provide the seal insert and collar of Briles with a complementary rounded groove and flange as disclosed in Breed in order to provide better securement of the seal insert within the collar. The better securement would help prevent the seal insert from coming loose and possibly detached.

Response to Remarks

Applicant argues that Briles does not disclose the sealing insert tightly sealed entirely within the well. In response, while the examiner acknowledges differences between the instant invention and Briles, Briles continues to anticipate the claims. As addressed above, the sealing collar is only claimed as being "adapted" to be entirely within the shoulder thus Briles needs only to be capable of the sealing collar entirely within the well of which it would be capable depending upon the amount of pressure applied. In other words with only enough pressure to where the sealing collar does not yet begin to fill the channels. Alternatively, as also discussed above, the well could be interpreted as being inclusive of the channels since the claims are not specific as to the shape of the well.

As a suggestion, though it would probably be further consideration after final, applicant may wish to consider first, better defining the well then defining each of the well and sealing collar as having a volume then limiting those volumes to being the same prior to assembly. This would avoid the configuration disclosed in Briles and even

the one of Breed however, Sigmund and DeHaitre may be of issue and perhaps a further search may reveal other references.

Applicant's subsequent remarks add no new argument thus, no response is believed necessary. The references applied to the dependent claims are not relied upon for any of the features of the independent claim since Briles alone meets all the limitation of the independent claims.

Conclusion


THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Flemming Saether whose telephone number is 571-272-7071. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Swann can be reached on 571-272-7075. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Flemming Saether
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3677